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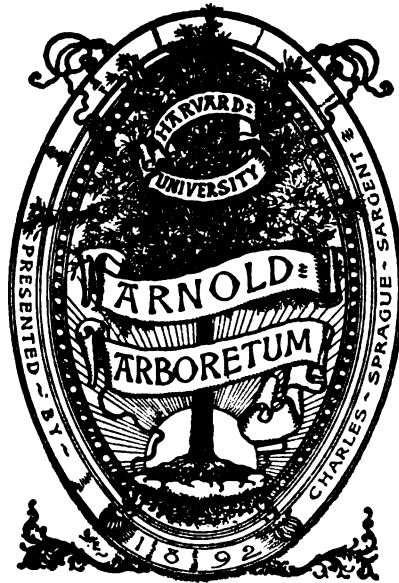
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1857-1907.

ADELAIDE
BOTANIC GARDENS,

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA. —

Official Souvenir

OF JUBILEE
CELEBRATIONS,
OCTOBER 19th,
1907.

M. W. HOLTZE,
Ph.D., F.L.S., &c., Director

ADELAIDE:
Vardon & Sons Limited, Printers,
Gresham Street.



A View of the Botanic Gardens, looking North East.



A Peep at the Conservatories near the Main Walk.

1857-1907

Adelaide Botanic Gardens,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AN OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PRE-
PARED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS,
OCTOBER 19th, 1907.

ADELAIDE:

Printed by Vardon & Sons Limited, Gresham Street.

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March 12, 1961

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INTRODUCTION.



IN view of the Jubilee celebrations of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens the Board of Governors have decided to publish the following short historical sketch of the progress of the Gardens from their inception to the present day.

The Board considers that the State has been fortunate in having had three such excellent Directors as the gentlemen who have had control over the destinies of the Gardens during the 50 years of their existence.

They wish to draw attention to the fact that, unlike the Directors of most other Gardens, the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens has carried on his work without any clerical or scientific assistance. The naming of plants for public bodies or private persons, which has always been part of the Director's duty, has, during the last few years (during which time no Professor of Botany has been attached to the University staff), become more onerous, and it is hoped that the vacancy on the staff of the Adelaide University may soon be filled. The Board desire to express their thanks to the Director and his staff for the high state of perfection to which the Gardens have been brought and are kept.

REVISED CAT June 11, 1922

His Excellency the Governor and Ministerial Advisers.



The HON. T. PRICE, M.P.,
Premier and Minister for Public
Works.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR,
Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte,
K.C.M.G., &c.



HON. A. A. KIRKPATRICK,
M.L.C.,
Chief Secretary.



HON. A. H. PEAKE, M.P.,
Treasurer and Attorney-General.



HON. L. O'LOUGHLIN, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture and Com-
missioner of Crown Lands
(Ministerial Head of Department).



Main Features.



The Adelaide Botanic Gardens, which are now some 40 acres in extent, were laid out in 1855 by the late George Francis, Esq., in the combined French and English styles. Dr. Schomburgk followed as Director, and under his able care further progress was made. The present Director, Dr. Holtze (for 18 years Curator of the Port Darwin N.T. Gardens) has occupied his present position for the last 16 years. Of his work Mr. James Herbert Veitch, V.M.H., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., the noted English botanist, in his book, "A Traveller's Notes," says:—"During that period important alterations have taken place, and that which bore the reputation of being an overgrown wilderness is once more assuming the proportions and aspect of an interesting and tasteful garden." The main entrance to the Gardens is situated on North-terrace facing East-terrace, and is therefore but a few minutes walk from the heart of the city. The entrance gates are of substantial cast iron worked in a very pleasing design, and are shaded by a magnificent specimen of *Schinus Molle*, this tree being considered to be one of the largest in Australia.

On entering the Gardens a broad, straight, main walk leads down to the rustic bridges across the lakes and thence to the back entrance which leads into the adjacent Park. Both sides of this walk are pleasingly laid out with flower beds interspersed with lawns and shrubberies. A side path branching off near the main entrance leads past the Director's residence and the principal conservatories to the propagating beds and nurseries and to the palm house. On the east side of

the Director's residence two huge specimens of *Ficus Rubiginosa* and *F. Macrophylla*, which form a green mound of beauty of upwards of 70 feet in height and of about the same diameter, make an impressive sight. The conservatories number 16, and these, together with three large shadehouses, afford accommodation for many thousand specimens of tropical and sub-tropical plants, and include the *Victoria Regia* House, two palmhouses, and eight stovehouses, including fern and orchid houses and five greenhouses.

The principal palmhouse, which was built in 1875 on a raised terrace, at one time contained a large specimen of *Latania Borbonica*, but after having reached the top of the dome some 36 feet from the ground, after which it was sunk some eight feet it had, unfortunately, to be sacrificed on account of the great expense which would have necessitated raising the dome, an expense which the Gardens could not afford during seasons of retrenchment. Its place has, however, been taken by a young specimen of the same species.

Proceeding to the rear of the palmhouse we reach the class ground containing specimens for botanical studies. This portion of the Gardens on account of its unsuitable situation, is in process of transference to the experimental grounds. Of the class grounds Mr. Veitch has written, "Unquestionably this is the weak point of the Gardens."

Strolling back to near the nurseries we are confronted with a magnificent specimen of *Camphora Officinalis*, some 45 years old, and about 50 feet in diameter. Passing this tree the aquarium is reached,



"The Simpson Kiosk." Generously presented to the Gardens by A. M. Simpson, Esq.

containing over 120 varieties of *Nymphaea* in all colors of the rainbow. The mild climate of S.A. enables the Director to cultivate tropical as well as hardy water-lilies in the same pond, and in the midst of summer a perfect blaze of all colors meets the visitors' eyes. Leaving here and passing into the main walk, proceeding over a rustic bridge spanning the lake we reach the Victoria House. Herein not only is found a magnificent specimen of the *Victoria Regia* but other notable water plants, including the magnificent Australian waterlily *Nymphaea gigantea*, and also many hundreds of tropical foliage plants, creepers, palms, &c. On leaving the Victoria House and crossing the main walk to the left we discover the Refreshment Kiosk nestling amidst a grove of foliage trees. This building, which was opened in the early part of 1907, was presented to the Garden by A. M. Simpson, Esq., and built at a cost of over £1,200. It has become a popular resort for afternoon tea and garden parties.

To the right from the *Victoria Regia* House the Museum of Economic Botany is reached. This building, erected in 1879 at a cost of £3,000, is built in the Greek style, and is 104 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 25 feet high. A very large collection of specimens of economic and scientific value is here gathered together and new objects are constantly added to the collections.

In the rear of the Museum the Rosery pleases the visitors by its varied colored flower beds. A fine collection of roses are found here. The festoon of "La Rampante" roses, forming during their flowering season veritable ropes of white roses, is specially notable. At the head of the Rosery a fine specimen of *Stenocarpus sinuatus*, with its gorgeous scarlet flowers and a magnificent specimen of *Pinus insignis*, nearly 100 feet high, claim attention. From the Victoria

House a sombre avenue of *Ficus Macrophylla* leads to the back entrance of the Garden. Other good avenues in the Garden are the following :—An avenue of *Araucaria Cunninghami* and *excelsa* alternately leading up to Niobe's Hill, where a statue of Niobe, presented by the ladies of Adelaide, is placed. An avenue of *Fraxinus Americana* running from the refreshment kiosk to the back of the Garden. An avenue of *Sterculia diversifolia* on three sides of the class ground, and an avenue of *Ulmus suberosa* sheltering a walk at the back of the experimental ground. In the experimental grounds collections of plants of economic value, including a collection of over 150 sorts of fodder grasses are grown; here also are found collections of florists flowers, such as cannas, dahlias, chrysanthemums, pæonie, &c. It is intended to lay out in part of this ground a new class ground for the study of botany.

Returning to our starting point and taking our way from the main entrance down to the lakes, we find some fine grown trees, such as *Ficus Australis*, *Ficus platipoda*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Calodendron capense*, *Agatis robusta*, *Araucaria Bidwilli*, and *Hymenoporus flavum*. The weeping willows skirting the edges of the lakes are also to be noted, but most of them have suffered severely by storms in the last few years, and it will be necessary to remove some of them and replace by young trees. Fine collections of Palms, Orchids, Ferns, Anthuriums, and Bromeliaceae are found in the stovehouses, and the showhouses are during the year kept bright by changes of flowering and foliage plants. The Botanic Park is reached by the back entrance of the Gardens and its grandest feature, a fine avenue of *Platanus orientalis* at once attracts the eye, as also do a number of ancient Gum trees, *Eucalyptus rostrata*, of great size and fairly preserved. Thousands of trees of many kinds were used in the planting of this favorite public resort, which was laid out and planted in 1874 to 1880.



A Lake Scene.



Historical Sketch.



1854.

On the 18th October, 1854, the Government voted the sum of £3,000 for the year 1855 as a first instalment for the creation of a Botanic Garden, and on the 8th March, 1855, the first minute was entered into the minute book of the Committee meetings of the Botanic Garden as follows :—"WE, the undersigned, being members of the Committee for the formation of the Botanic Garden, authorise Mr. Francis, acting as Secretary pro tempore, to call a meeting of the Committee for 10 o'clock on Thursday, March 8th, to be held at the City Council Chambers for the purpose of electing a Chairman to the Board and other business," March 5th, 1855. (Signed) Joseph Hall, Charles Bonney, M. Moorhouse, John B. Neales, William Wyatt.

This meeting was duly held on the 8th March. The gentlemen present were J. B. Neales, Esq., M.L.C., His Worship the Mayor (Joseph Hall, Esq.), and Messrs. Bonney, Wyatt, and Moorhouse, the Mayor in the chair. The only business transacted being the election of W. Younghusband, Esq., M.L.C., as Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. George Francis, Secretary, pro tempore. It was also resolved that the Committee meet on the 10th March for the purpose of visiting the ground and recommending which portion be laid off.

At that meeting the present site of the garden was selected, Mr. Francis was appointed Secretary at a salary of £150 per annum, and on the 31st May the Secretary was instructed to employ six men for

laying out and trenching the ground, and also to urge on the fencing and building of the Superintendent's house, which was being done by the Colonial Architect.

It may be of interest to record the names of the six men who were employed at 7/ per diem, viz., Robert Tweedy, Joseph Fitch, John Heapley, Robert Boyd, Philip Boyd, and George Bryant. Of these men Robert Boyd remained in the service of the Board for 50 years, being retrenched as a septuagenarian on the 1st July, 1905.

From the commencement of the work (8th June) Mr. Francis was also appointed as Superintendent at a further salary of £150 per annum.

On the 12th October the first seed orders were sent to England to the value of £10, a very modest sum when compared to that of later years.

1856.

Progress was made during this year with the clearing, trenching, and laying out of about 15 acres of the grounds, the Superintendent's house, a small greenhouse and propagating pits were erected and the front wall of the garden was finished.

The interest taken by members of the Committee seems to have greatly relaxed during the year, and the meetings became very irregular, no meetings being held from the 29th February till 11th April. At this meeting it was resolved to enter into communication with the other Australian Botanic Gardens and to ask the favor of contributions of seeds and plants. At the same meeting the Superintendent

reported having taken possession of the house, and that a well had been sunk; the water found at a depth of 26 feet being very sweet and brackish. The Superintendent also reported that from the £3,000 voted for 1855 the sum of £1,789 17/5 had been expended by the Government Architect for the house, greenhouse, fencing, and gates, leaving £1,210 2/7 at the disposal of the Committee. Of this sum £393 3/4 had been absorbed in the erection of a tool shed, wire fencing, tools, materials and implements, seeds and plants, books, office and incidental expenses, leaving £816 19/3 for labor and superintendence. With this money about eight acres had been laid out, levelled and trenched, a wide watercourse had been dug across the ground, and the pond partly formed. The sum of £2,000 was asked for the ensuing year. Even at this early date in the history of the Garden complaints were made that the lakes of the garden were polluted by the impure water brought down from the Eastern Park Lands, draining North-terrace, Rundle, Grenfell, and Pirie streets.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. J. McDouall Stuart, Government Surveyor, who was then in the North to solicit the collection of native seeds of the district for the use of the Garden.

1857.

In May application was made to the Government for a special grant of £1,000 for the erection of a conservatory suitable for the purposes of the Garden, also £1,000 in addition to the grant of £2,500 which had been made for the year, all of which was granted.

On the 9th October the Secretary reported that he had applied to the Government to authorise a notice in the "Gazette" informing the public that the Gardens were open for their inspection, and to the police that one of their body be allowed to act as guardian on Sunday afternoons.

1858.

As soon as it was practicable Mr. Francis, the Superintendent, set about adding to the attractions of the Garden by introducing aquatic and other birds and mammals, in order to unite a zoological collection with the collection of plants. As long as there were but few animals the difficulty of providing for them was not great, but at length it became necessary to look for assistance. He therefore applied to the Committee for a small sum to pay for the feed of the animals; his application was not entertained, it being considered that to expend money in this manner would be to apply the funds to purposes which had not been contemplated when the Garden was established, and it was thought that this could not be done without the authority of the Legislature. The Superintendent had, therefore, to do the best he could till the 26th November, 1858, when 1/ per day was allowed for food, there being then two swans, two cygnets, four grey geese, a number of moscovy ducks, and one owl.

It was resolved that when convenient the Superintendent should go or send a man to collect native plants for the Garden, the extra expense to be laid before the Committee at their monthly meetings.

At this time a number of destitute laborers were employed in the Garden at 3/ per diem, but as the Superintendent reported their labor not being worth this pay, he was directed to discharge the lot (40 in number).

1859.

On the 25th March the first donations of animals are recorded, also parcels of herbarium specimens.

At this time the United Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society requested the Botanic Garden Committee to appoint some of their members to confer with the United Committee for the purpose of procuring a large and permanent Exhibition building.

On the 24th June the first catalogue of the Garden was ordered to be printed and distributed.

On the 30th September it was resolved to devote £300 for the purchase of plants, seeds, and trees for the year. It was resolved to place the new green-houses from England so as to hide the back of the hospital.

1860.

On the 26th May a Bill for regulating the Garden was considered by the Committee, and sent on to the Chief Secretary. The Bill was passed on the 17th October as No. 8 of 1860 as follows :—

An Act to establish and regulate an Institution called "The Botanic Garden of Adelaide."

[Assented to, 17th October, 1860.]

WHEREAS a Public Garden, known as the Botanic Garden, has been laid out and established in the City of Adelaide, and it is expedient to provide for the permanent support and management thereof—Be it therefore Enacted, by the Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province in this present Parliament assembled as follows :

1. The Garden so laid out and established, and all additions thereto, shall be called "The Botanic Garden of Adelaide," and shall be managed by a Board of Governors consisting of eight persons, five to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and three to be members *ex officio*, namely—the persons who for the time being shall be the Mayor of Adelaide, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the Chairman of the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society : Provided always that no person shall be appointed to, or hold a seat at the said Board, who shall be a nurseryman, seedsman, or in any manner connected with the public sale of plants in this Colony either by himself or by an agent.

2. The said Board shall be called "The Governors of the Botanic Garden," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, grant and receive, and shall hold in trust all lands, buildings, and other property of whatsoever nature, dedicated to, or given up for, the purposes of, or in anywise belonging to, the said Institution.

3. The present Committee of Management, namely—John Claudius Paisley, Esquire; William Wyatt, Esquire; Honorable Charles Davies; George Strickland Kingston, Esquire; Honorable George Charles Hawker; Richard Davies Hanson, Esquire; Edward Bootle Wilbraham Glanfield, Esquire; and Edward William Andrews, Esquire, shall be the first Board of Governors, and shall continue to hold such office until their successors be appointed, as hereinafter provided.

4. On the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and on every twenty-fourth day of March in each succeeding year, the two members of the said Board of Governors, not being *ex officio* members who shall have been present the least number of times at the meetings of such Board, shall retire from office, but shall be eligible for reappointment; and in case of an equality between two or more members of the said Board in respect of the number of attendances of such members at the meetings of the said Board, then the retiring member shall be determined by lot, and on the annual retirement of the said two members, or in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or incapacity of any member or members, the successors or successor of such retiring members, or of such members dying, resigning, or becoming disqualified or incapable, shall be appointed by the Governor.

5. The Board of Governors, of whom three shall form a quorum, shall have full power and authority in the name of the said Board to hold and retain all lands granted to, or now occupied by, or which may hereafter be granted to, or legally occupied by the said Botanic Garden; unless any part thereof be diverted from such purpose by Legislative Enactment, in which case they shall have the same power over the part not so diverted; nevertheless the said Board may, by and with the consent of the Governor-in-Chief and of the Executive Council, augment, diminish, or alter the boundaries of the said garden, and shall also have full power and authority to receive, pay, apply, and dispose of all such moneys as shall be annually granted to the said Botanic Garden out of the public revenue of the said Province, and all such moneys as shall, from time to time, be granted to the said Botanic Garden for building or other special purpose; and to enter into all such contracts, and to do all such other acts, deeds, matters, or things as may be requisite or proper to be done in the purchasing or otherwise collecting of plants, seeds, roots, implements, ornaments, materials, botanical books, and specimens, or erecting or completing of suitable conservatories, lodges, fences, summer houses, and other buildings for the reception and safe custody of the library and other effects appertaining to the said Botanic Garden, and for all such other purposes as the said Board may decide to be required

Present Board of Governors.



Right Hon. Sir S. J. WAY, Bart.,
P.C., Chief Justice.



T. H. BROOKER, Esq., J.P.,
Chairman.



Right Worshipful MAYOR OF
ADELAIDE,
Theo. Bruce, Esq.



HON. SIR JENKIN COLES,
K.C.M.G.,
Speaker.



ALICK J. MURRAY, Esq.,
President Royal Agricultural and
Horticultural Society.

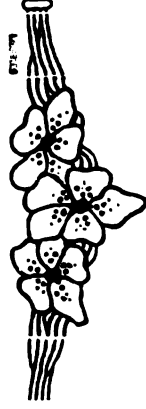
Present Board of Governors.



A. M. SIMPSON, Esq., J.P.



T. DUFFIELD, Esq.,
Secretary Minister Crown Lands
(Permanent Head of Department).



W. D. PONDER, Esq.,
M.P., J.P.



S. J. MITCHELL, Esq.,
LL.B., M.P., J.P.



DR. MAURICE HOLTZE,
F.L.S., &c.,
Director and Secretary.
Appointed June 1, 1891.

to carry into effect the objects of the said Botanic Garden; and for the purchase, exchange, and otherwise collecting of animals, the construction of aviaries, cages, places of shelter and restraint, enclosures, and food and labor appertaining to such animals, and also to form and afterwards maintain a botanical and natural history museum in connection with the said garden: Provided that the sum so expended on account of animals and museum in any one year shall not exceed one-sixth part of the yearly income given for the support of the said garden, except by permission of the Governor-in-Chief and of the Executive Council, upon special cause being shown for such augmented expenditure; and also shall have full power, with the consent of the Governor and Executive Council, to direct and order at what times, in what manner, and under what restrictions and conditions the public shall be admitted to the said Botanic Garden, and shall have full power, with the like consent, to make by-laws for the safety and preservation of the public property therein contained, for the distribution by gift, exchange, or public sale of any spare plants, seeds, specimens, and animals; for the repressing such impropriety in the conduct of visitors, as may tend to immorality, profanity, injury, a breach of the peace, or the discomfort of other visitors, and otherwise for the more regular and efficient government of the said garden; and rescind and alter such by-laws, times, restrictions, and conditions, or any of them, from time to time, with the like consent, and make others in their stead; and, also, to do, manage, transact, and determine all such other acts, deeds, matters, and things as shall to them appear necessary for effecting and properly carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the said Botanic Garden; but so, nevertheless, that the same shall be in accordance with this Act; and shall, also, have power to appoint and remove a Director, Secretary, and other officers appertaining to the said Botanic Garden, and, from time to time, to fix and determine the salary and emoluments to be paid to such officers: Provided that all salaries paid by the said Board shall be annually submitted to Parliament: Provided also, that a copy of such orders and by-laws shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after the same have been approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

6. Every sum of money which shall be voted for the purpose of this Act by the House of Assembly of the said Province shall be paid into such Bank in Adelaide as the Board of Governors may appoint, to be held as a distinct account, called "The Botanic Garden Account," and to be withdrawn only by cheques signed by two of the said Governors, and countersigned by the Secretary: Provided that there shall be annually submitted to Parliament a full and true account of all moneys received and paid by the said Board; and the accounts of the said Board shall be annually audited by the Auditor-General of the said Province.

7. In case of any injury to, or the destruction of any animal or plant belonging to the garden, by any dog, goat, fowl, or other animal trespassing within the garden, the owner of such dog, goat, fowl, or other animal shall, on conviction before any Justice of the Peace for the said Province, pay a fine of not more than Two Pounds in addition to the value of the animal or plant so injured or destroyed, and in default of payment may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one calendar month, unless such payment be sooner made.

8. Any person who shall commit any offence against any of the regulations, orders, or by-laws made and approved as aforesaid, shall, on conviction before any Justice of the Peace for the said Province, be liable to a fine of not more than Ten Pounds, and to be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three calendar months; and shall, also, be liable to pay the amount of any damage done by such person, and in default of payment of such amount of damage, to be further imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three calendar months, unless such amount shall be sooner paid.

9. This Act shall take effect from the passing thereof.

10. This Act may be cited as the "Botanic Garden Act."

23rd September.—Mr. Waterhouse was recommended to be sent to Kangaroo Island as botanical collector, and that he should be informed of the danger of his undertaking arising from the scarcity of water and impracticability of the country. Mr. Waterhouse spent four months in making a collection of plants, and his work received gratifying recognition from the late Baron von Mueller.

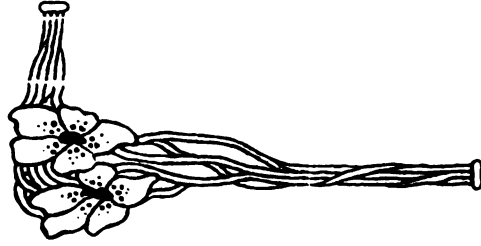
26th October.—The Garden now assumed considerable dimensions, and it was decided by the Committee that Mr. Francis' title of office be altered to Director and Secretary.

14th December.—Resolved that water be laid on to the Garden at an estimated cost of £105 for pipes. This work was of the greatest benefit to the Garden, as previously irrigation had to depend on the ordinary rainfall and water which collected in the lakes. In the dry weather it was a laborious work to draw water from the ponds and distribute it over the large area already under cultivation.

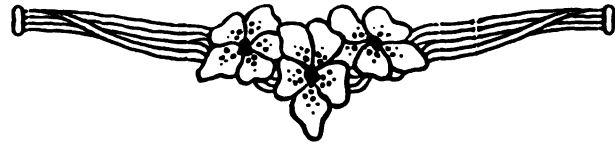
Past and Present Directors.



GEORGE FRANCIS, Esq.,
F.L.S., F.H.S.,
First Director.



RICHARD SCHOMBURGK, Esq.,
Ph.D., &c., &c., &c.,
Second Director.



MAURICE HOLTZE, Esq.,
Ph.D., F.L.S., &c.,
Third and Present Director.



1861.

10th January.—The Director was instructed to proceed to Melbourne and Sydney in order to collect further supplies of useful plants, and to obtain information on the cultivation and regulations of the Public Gardens of those places.

3rd May.—Mr. Owen, M.P., presented the large fountain in the middle of the main walk, and Mr. Gough the two stone lions on each side of the same walk. Members of the Committee were also gazetted as a Board of Governors.

1st November.—The fountain presented by Mr. Owen was opened by His Excellency the Governor.

1862.

6th February.—A drinking fountain was ordered to be erected, also two small fountains near the entrance gates. The Director applied for instruction in regard to flowers being supplied from the Garden on public occasions. It was resolved that the Director do not allow any flowers to be cut except under his own superintendence, and on no account unless when in great abundance, and when it can be done without interfering with the beauty of the Garden. (A regulation observed at the present day.)

1864.

1st April.—The Director reported having supplied a complete collection of agricultural, vegetable, and other seeds for the Northern Expedition, and had also furnished the Government with instructions for the surgeon on collecting, preserving, and the safe transit of the vegetable productions of the Northern country.

5th August.—Six cases of cork oak trees were received from England. It was resolved that after supplying the Government with what they required one case should be handed to the City Council and another should be distributed in limited numbers to country applicants.

4th November.—The Board decided that £100 be devoted from the current year's grant for the purchase of statuary for the Garden.

1865.

9th August.—Mr. George Francis, the first Director, died after a long and serious illness.

1st September.—Numerous applications were received for the vacant position, and, after fully considering the same, it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Schomburgk be appointed Director and Secretary in the place of the late Mr. Geo. Francis.

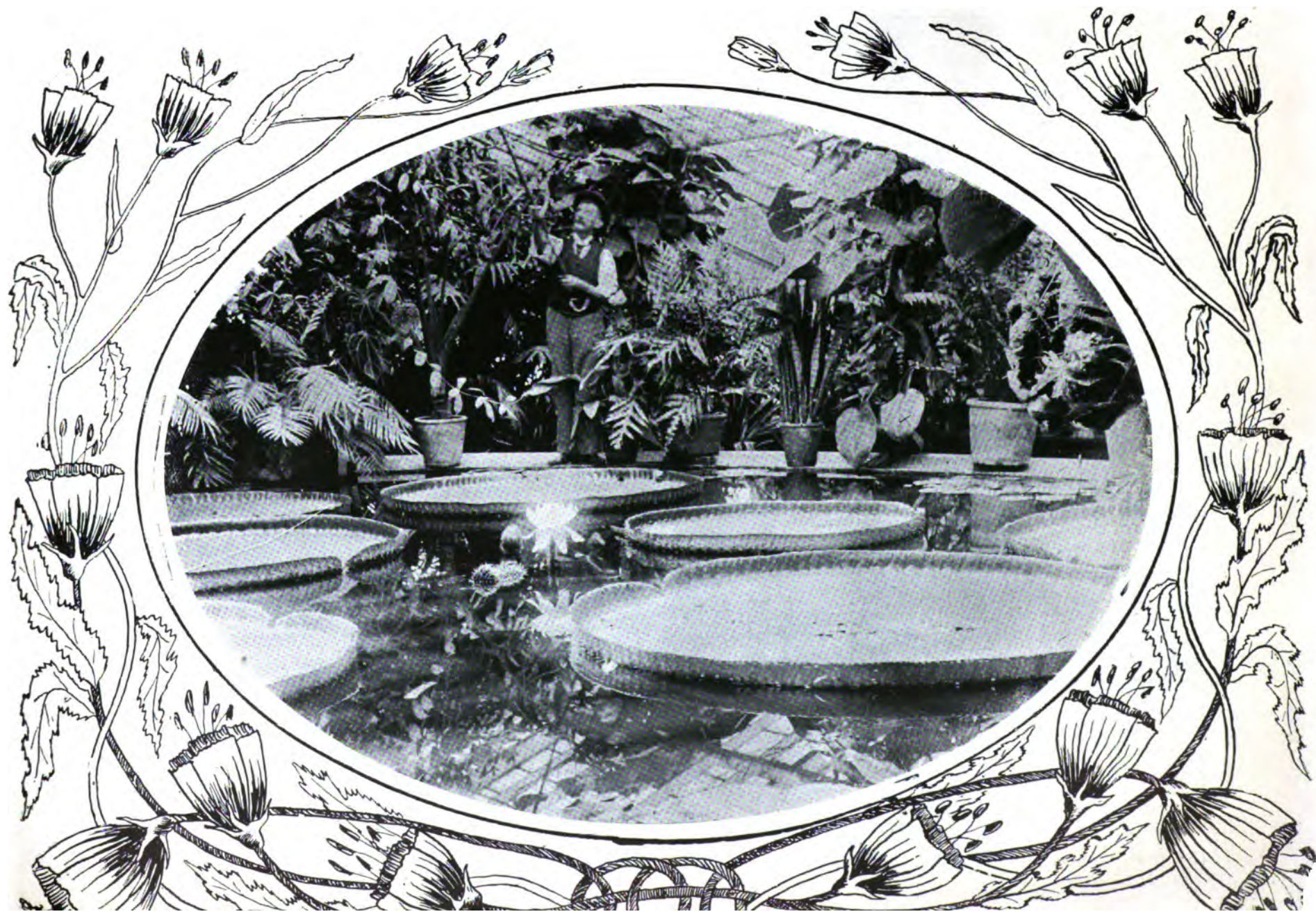
14th September.—Dr. Schomburgk assumed office.

1866.

An obelisk to the memory of Mr. Francis was erected in the Garden, having attached to it a plate bearing the following inscription :—

In
remembrance
of the late
G. W. FRANCIS, Esq.,
F.L.S., F.H.S.
First Director of this
Garden, by whom it was
planned and laid out
in the year
1855.

Shortly after Dr. Schomburgk's assumption of office it was determined to add some new and useful features to some parts of the area which had not been brought into cultivation. An experimental Garden was projected, besides the erection of a larger aviary and in addition it was proposed to form a scientific arrangement of the natural system of plants in another portion of the ground which had not yet been broken up. It was further resolved to make an extensive



rosery and to lay out and ornament the banks of the creek which runs through the Garden. It was further resolved that the orchid, fern, and stovehouse be heated by hot water, that an aquarium be made, and that a cottage be erected for the foreman near the back entrance.

4th May.—American ash trees, *Pinus insignis* and *Ficus macrophylla*, were received from Melbourne, with which three avenues in the Garden were planted. As the iron bridge received from London was too heavy and generally unsuitable for spanning the lake, it was offered to the Government.

2nd November.—Permission was given to the Volunteer Band to play in the Garden.

1867.

3rd January.—The Sultana grape was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope for the first time.

2nd August.—The statue of Niobe and that of Kiss' Amazon were procured by private subscriptions and presented to the Garden. The aquarium, 82 feet by 42 feet was finished.

The beautiful statue of Niobe, presented by the ladies of the city, crowns the summit of Niobe Hill on the eastern extremity of the Gardens.

The statue of the "Amazon" attacked by a "Lioness" is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the rosery. It is a small but faithful copy of that stupendous work of art by M. Kiss. This notable group is cast in bronze, and was purchased by subscription and presented "for the embellishment of the Garden."

A copy of Canova's Venus was purchased for the Garden, and is one of two statues near the central fountain in the main walk.

1868.

1st January.—Victoria Regia House was erected; the first Victoria Regia was planted out on the 22nd

July, 1867, in the tank specially made for its reception. The progress surpassed all expectation. It produced in the course of six months no less than fifty-four leaves, the largest of which was 6 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and forty-one flowers nearly 13 inches in diameter. The growth of the plant was so vigorous that, notwithstanding the large size of the tank in which it grew, 36 feet by 26 feet, it became necessary to cut away two or three leaves every week in order to make room for the young ones as they came. This being the first Victoria Regia grown in Australia.

The operations in the Garden for some time after this were more directed towards the preservation of what was already secured, and the addition of new and useful varieties of plants, than to an increase of the area already under the spade.

1869-70.

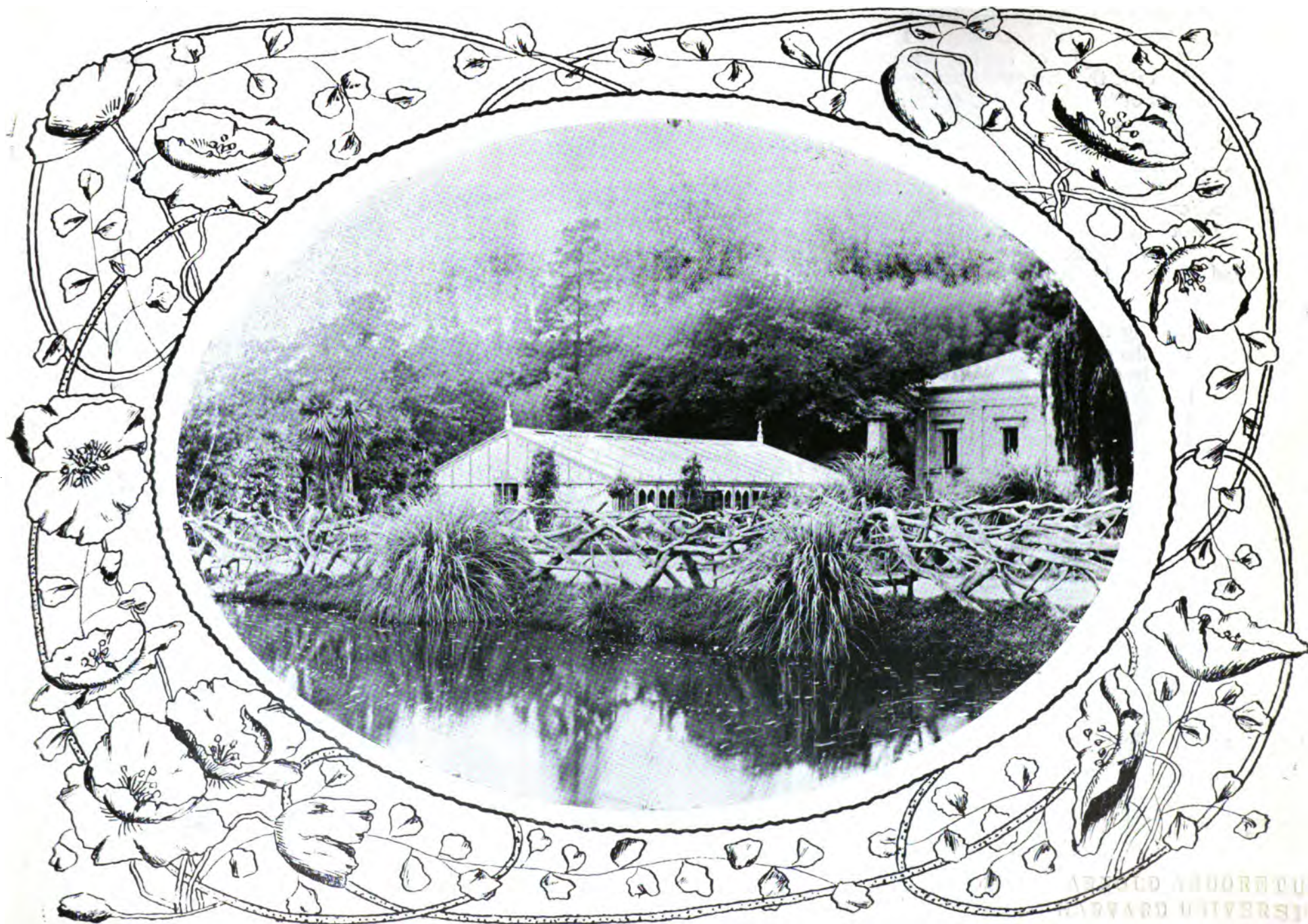
During these years considerable depression existed in the colony, and the reduction in the amount of the grants voted for the use of the Board tended much to curtail operations.

The experiments with Sultana grapes were most successful, and 1,700 cuttings were distributed in 1869, as also cuttings of a collection of wine grapes received from the Jardin de Luxemburg through the kindness of Dr. Kelly, a noted South Australian viticulturist.

Permission was granted to the Military and Concordia Bands to play in the Garden, the former on Tuesdays, the latter on Fridays.

In January, 1870, a heavy flood took place which left the lower part of the Garden in a state almost of desolation by the washing away of the soil. The restoration was costly and troublesome. To meet contingencies of a like nature in future years, the dams in the creeks and ponds were lowered so as to prevent the floodwaters from accumulating.

The second catalogue of the plants in the Garden



Victoria Regia House and Rustic Bridge.

was prepared showing upwards of 6,000 species. It was arranged alphabetically, and it set out the native places of the plants, annual, biennial, perennial, or woody, with the natural orders to which they belong. The area of the Garden was increased by the inclusion of a piece of ground attached to the hospital in order to enlarge the nursery ground, which was found to be too limited to admit of any considerable increase in the stock of plants. New sheds were erected for the protection of pot plants and a new stovehouse 30 feet by 13 feet was erected for the purpose of striking cuttings and growing seeds, and for the protection of plants which needed special care.

1871.

During this year the province was visited during the months of January and February by very severe and protracted hot winds; the thermometer rising to 115 deg. in the shade, and many plants were destroyed, especially those which were natives of New Zealand and other cool climates.

1874.

In 1874 a large piece of land containing about eighty-three acres, which had hitherto been used as a paddock for police horses, was handed over by the Government to the Botanic Garden Board for the purpose of being converted into a park. This piece of ground extends from the northern boundary of the Garden to the southern bank of the River Torrens, and from the Hackney-road on the east to the Frome-road on the west.

On the 2nd April 12 additional men were engaged to commence the necessary work on this piece of ground, and 3,000 tree holes 6 feet by 6 feet and 2½ feet deep were let by tender. A good many old and dying gum trees had to be removed, the tedious and expensive work of sloping the unsightly, dangerous, and steep banks of the creek was commenced. The planting of the prepared area was commenced at the latter

end of June. Work on this ground was continued during the next nine years.

7th August the vote of £1,000 for the purchase of a palmhouse having been passed by the Legislature, the Director was instructed to communicate with the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to assist the Governors in obtaining the house from Mr. Hoefer, of Bremen, and that the Agent-General be advised to arrange for making the payment to the manufacturer and the shipment from London to Adelaide. The material was duly shipped and arrived in December, and its erection was commenced in 1875. To insure a good effect it was considered necessary to erect the building on a terrace about six feet high and 30 feet broad on all sides, 20 feet of which form a broad walk round the building, while 10 feet form a flower border. The dimension of the house is 100 feet by 35 feet and 36 feet high, and the total cost of the building has been about £4,000.

1875.

During this year the class ground was laid out and planted north of the new palmhouse, the classification adopted being that of Professor Adrien de Jussieu. A great number of grasses and other economic plants were planted out in the experimental ground. Dr. Schomburgk strongly recommended the planting of forest trees as a national question.

1877.

In this year it became necessary to issue a new edition of the catalogue of plants under cultivation in the Garden. This catalogue contained the names of about 8,500 species. Instead of the former alphabetical arrangement, the natural arrangement was adopted.

The necessity of providing a new museum for the reception of specimens of plants and their products, models of fruits, fungi, &c., was pressed upon the



Legislature during the year, and a grant was sanctioned by Parliament for a suitable building. It was designed by Mr. E. J. Woods, Architect in Chief, and built under his supervision. It is in the Greek style, 104 feet long and 40 feet wide by 25 feet high; entered through a portico reached by a flight of six steps. It is lighted by six windows on the north and the same number on the south side, and by three each in the western and eastern ends. Between the windows the show cases are placed. These are fixed at right angles to the windows, and are nine feet high. Under the windows and in the recesses formed by these cases other covered cases in the form of tables are placed, and three rows of similar show cases resting on tables extend down the centre of the room from east to west. At the eastern end of the building a separate room has been set aside for the herbarium, which now contains some 16,000 species of plants. The cost of the building has been about £3,000, and it was opened to the public in 1880.

A new entrance gate was also provided in this year at a cost of £454.

"From that year down to the present time," says Dr. Schomburgk in his "Sketch of the Botanic Garden and its Progress," written in 1887, "there has been little undertaken in the development of the Garden, which requires special mention. Small improvements in various directions are continually going on which to the constant visitor do not attract much attention. A few months absence, however, soon shows what has been done in the interim, for, although the Garden itself does not now admit of extension, the constant additions and small alterations that are made to and in the portions of the area which are already occupied show that the work of improvements and ornamentation is increasing."

1881.

Nevertheless there are placed on the minutes of the Board during this period some transaction which

it is necessary to mention in this article. On the 5th August, 1881, a letter was read from the Secretary of the Acclimatization Society enquiring if the Board felt inclined to part with about five acres of land in the Botanic Park for the purpose of establishing a Zoological Garden and also if the Board would part with the animals in the Garden. The letter was duly considered and a reply sent that the Board regretted that the application of the Acclimatization Society cannot be complied with.

1882.

On the 16th February the Board were, however, recommended by the Government to give up a portion of land at the north-eastern boundary of the park for the purpose of forming a Zoological Garden. On the 31st March a deputation of the Acclimatization Society waited on the Board of Governors to urge them to give up a portion of the ground. The Board felt, however, that as custodians of the public's property, they were not justified in giving up part of this property, and recommended that the Society should obtain the piece of land on the southern side of the Torrens, formerly used as a Botanic Garden, promising to co-operate heartily with the Society in carrying out their design.

More pressure was brought to bear on the Board to give up possession of this piece of land, and on the 1st September the Board reluctantly agreed to do so.

1884.

On the 1st February the friends of the Director resolved that his portrait should be obtained by subscription and permanently placed in the Museum of Economic Botany in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Garden, and a public presentation of the portrait, painted by Mr. Tannert, was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, to the Board of Governors of the Botanic Garden.

On the 20th June the Botanic Park drive was opened by His Excellency the Governor.



Lake Scene, Rustic Bridge, Victoria Regia House, and Economic Museum in background.

1885.

On the 2nd October it was resolved to throw the Garden open to the public on Sundays from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. instead of from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. as previously.

On the 6th November a further application was received from the Zoological Society for an addition of two acres of the Park adjoining the Zoological Gardens.

1886.

On the 2nd July the Boards of the Botanical and Zoological Gardens met, and it was decided that the piece of land requested, about two acres, be handed over to the Zoological Garden. The actual boundary to be settled by the Chairman of the Botanic Garden Board and the Director of the Zoological Garden. This concession was made on the distinct understanding that no further additions are to be asked for or granted from the Botanic Garden.

1887.

On the 6th of May a painting of the first Director Mr. Francis, was offered by his daughter. The Board accepted the portrait with thanks, and resolved that the same be framed and placed in the Botanic Museum.

1888.

On the 29th June it was resolved on the recommendation of the Director that one row of the *Pinus insignis* avenue along the Rosery be removed, they having become too large.

1889-90.

During these years a number of large, dead and dying gum trees had to be taken down in the Botanic Garden and Park. The Director remarks, in his report: "The aspect of a dying or dead gum tree is

in order to prevent injury to the surrounding trees and shrubs, they must be taken down piecemeal."

1891.

On the 25th March, 1891, Dr. Schomburgk died rather suddenly after having been in charge of the Garden for 25 years. Under his Directorship the Garden reached the zenith of its existence. Interchanges were entered in with many kindred institutions, and excellent work was done by the introduction of many plants of economic value.

Dr. M. Holtze, the present Director, was chosen as Dr. Schomburgk's successor, and entered on his duties on the 20th June, 1891. Soon after his taking charge of the Garden, the Board decided in making some radical changes. They considered that the Garden should be made more accessible to the public at large, and the old regulations, which placed restrictions of all kinds on the visitors, were no further enforced. A vigorous thinning out of old and unsightly shrubs and trees was also begun, and several new lawns and flower beds were planted where previously enclosures for animals had been.

The Board consented on the recommendation of the Director that the eight hours day, which was observed in other departments of the State, should be granted to their employees.

1892.

Unfortunately the finances of the colony suffered so much through bad seasons that the annual grant for labor and sundries was decreased in 1892 by £200.

1893.

In 1893 the Board was requested to observe the greatest economy and postpone all not absolutely



A Scene on the Large Lake.

The water service was extended to the large circle in the Park to provide a drinking fountain for visitors there. Permission was given to the Eastern Suburban Band to give concerts in the Garden on Sunday afternoons and to collect voluntary contributions. The main walk was extended by means of a causeway and short bridge over the lake and connected with the main walk on the other side. Tarpaving was applied to the chief walks, and the specimens out of the old museum were removed to the new museum of Economic Botany.

1894.

On the 14th March a special meeting was held, when the Director reported that as it seemed doubtful whether the Botanic Park had been properly dedicated to the Board, the Crown Solicitor advised that the Board of Governors, under the provision of the Botanic Garden Act No. 8 of 1860, should augment their boundaries by adding thereto the Botanic Park. This was duly done and sanctioned by the Government.

1895.

On the 5th April the Government offered to place the Old Exhibition Ground under the control of the Board for the purpose of instituting an experimental and typical orchard, where fruit trees true to name, could be exhibited for public information. The Board accepted the responsibility if the necessary funds were provided.

Unfortunately the finances of the province did not improve, and a further reduction of £400 per annum was inflicted on the Garden. This necessitated the retrenchment of three old servants, who were over 60 years of age, and the idea of starting an experimental and typical orchard had to be abandoned for the time being.

1896.

The causeway over the lake was finished, thus connecting the two ends of the mainwalk together, and the iron bridge which had been purchased in 1860 at great expense, and which had been found unsuitable, was sold as old iron, the proceeds paying for the short bridge connecting the two ends of the causeway.

The last cages and birds were handed over to the Zoological Gardens, and their places planted with lawn grass.

The old orchid house, No. 1, had become so dilapidated that it had to be demolished and another house of improved design was erected in its stead, all the work being done by the Garden staff.

1897.

The Government decided to start with the Typical Orchard, and £250 were placed on the year's estimates in order to purchase and prepare trees to be planted out next year.

The water service in the lower part of the Garden had become so much corroded that a new 1½ inch service had to be laid down. The tarpaving of the walks was vigorously continued, and most paths in the Garden received a good dressing of coaltar and sand, which makes a clean, even and hard roadway not affected by floods, and where weeds will not grow.

In June Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., who had been Chairman for 22 years, hardly missing a single meeting, and taking a strong interest in the affairs of the Garden, died, and the present Chairman, Mr. Th. H. Brooker, J.P., was elected in his place.

1898.

The Old Exhibition Ground being required for other purposes, it was decided to place the contemplated Typical Orchard in the Mount Lofty Ranges,



Portion of Rosery.

and in April the site was chosen on the bank of the River Onkaparinga, near Mylor, and 16 miles from Adelaide, and work was started to clear and break up the land. To gain a season, a nursery of about 1½ acres was prepared to receive the young grafted stocks worked from scions received from Melbourne and Sydney.

1899.

A request for a further strip of land from the Botanic Park was made by the Council of the Zoological Garden, which was sanctioned on the 5th of January to be transferred to them.

A large number of fruit trees were received from Europe and about 20 acres of ground being made ready at Mylor the planting of the orchard was proceeded with during the winter.

During the summer of 1899, the stench from the ornamental lakes, owing to the street washings being allowed to flow into them, became so obnoxious that the Local Board of Health ordered that the lakes in the Garden be cleaned immediately. Repeatedly in past years the Board had drawn the Government's notice to the state of the lakes, but so far without result. Now, however, action was taken to remedy the nuisance definitely. An excess warrant of £200 was first of all granted to clean the accumulated mud out of the lakes. Plans were submitted by the Public Works Department for a drain to divert the storm waters of the street and park lands from entering and polluting the ornamental lakes in the Garden. This drain would pass from North-terrace through Niobe Hill into the back creek, and would take away all flood waters and filth which in previous years had been allowed to pollute the lakes, and since this time there has not been any complaints about the state of the water in the Botanic Garden.

pose of having the Garden in decent order during the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall.

1902.

A final reduction in the estimates was made, when a further sum of £250 was reduced from the grant, making thus a total reduction of £1,150 per annum since 1890. As the water service in the Garden had become so bad that it was made impossible to use the water available, it was decided to lay down a new three inch main in the middle of the Garden at a cost of £300, of which half should be spent in 1902 and the balance in 1903.

The Typical Orchard at Mylor was progressing very satisfactorily; a number of new varieties of fruit trees were introduced from Europe every year, and large numbers of grafts were being distributed yearly gratis.

The large aquarium had been cleaned out and a new cement bottom had been made to it. The rich collection of water lillies (numbering 120 varieties) was placed into it—one of the leading collections in the world.

1904.

Mr. A. M. Simpson, one of the members of the Board, presented a large fountain for the middle of the small lake. A collection of about 150 apples from the Typical Orchard were exhibited in the Botanic Museum.

1905.

The attention of the public was drawn by both daily papers upon the great reductions which had been made of late years in the annual grant to the Garden, whereby it was made impossible to keep the place in proper order, and that the Garden would suffer great injury unless a grant be made to the



General View of Mylor Typical Orchard.

experienced by South Australia made it possible to give this increase also for the following year. During this year a collection of nearly 600 sorts of apples and 80 sorts of pears from the Typical Orchard were exhibited in the Garden and tested for their keeping properties, the Director being assisted by a Committee appointed by the Council of Agriculture.

On the 1st June the Director reported that Robert Boyd, the foreman in the Park, who had been 50 years in the Botanic Garden, would have to leave on the 1st of July as being over 70 years old.

1906.

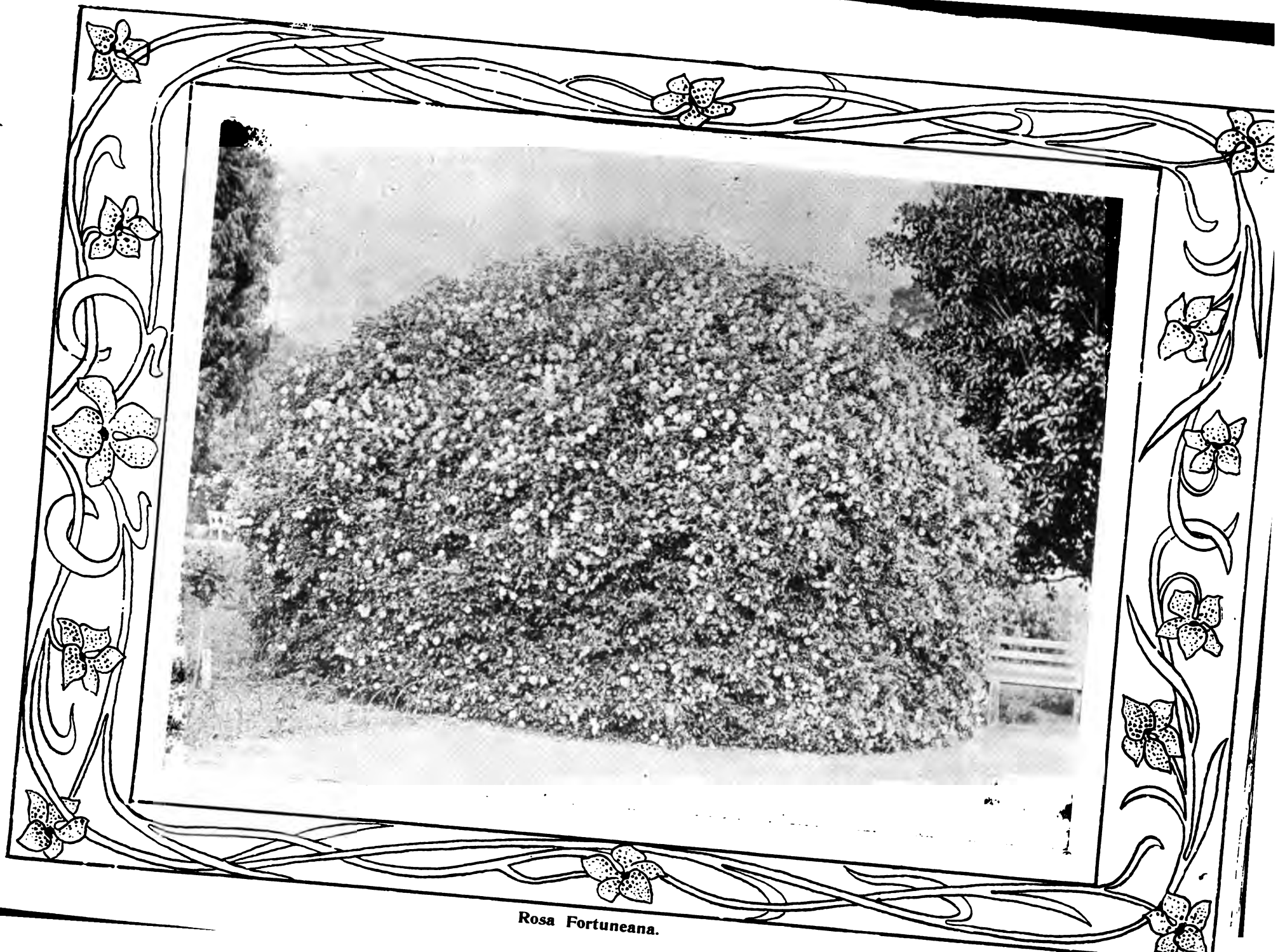
Mr. A. M. Simpson, one of the Governors of the Garden, again showed his whole-hearted generosity by presenting a refreshment Kiosk to the Garden, provided the Government would provide connection with the deep drainage. This was arranged. The kiosk was erected at a cost of over £1,200, and is now an ornament and great convenience to the visitors of the Garden. Considerable and much-needed repairs were executed during the year, a new fence was erected at the east boundary of the Park and the walks received a fresh coat of tar and sand.

In March a further collection of over 600 sorts of apples and 120 sorts of pears from the Typical Orchard were exhibited in the Garden for the instruction of orchardists. The same sum as last year was granted to the Garden.

1907.

On the 1st March a deputation of the Board of Governors interviewed the Commissioner of Crown Lands and pointed out the position of the Board with reference to the insufficiency of the grant to the Garden in consequence of the repeated heavy reductions during the past bad seasons. It was pointed out that the grant for labor and sundries has been reduced by £1,150 per annum, of which only £400 had been regranted, the consequence being that all repairs and renewals of buildings had been practically stopped for the last 10 years. The Board asked, therefore, that an excess warrant should be granted for immediate requirements, and that the yearly grant be raised to the sum it was in 1892, viz., £4,700 for labor and sundries. The Minister promised to favorably recommend the Board's request to his colleagues, and since then an excess warrant for £100 was granted and an increase of £800 was placed on this year's estimates, of which £300 are required for payment in connection with the minimum wage ordered by Parliament to be paid to all servants of the State. By granting a fortnight's leave to all their employees, the Board have placed them on the same condition as all other employees of the State.

On the 2nd of August the Director had the pleasure to report that he had received a donation of £100 from Mr. Barr Smith for the erection of an ornamental fountain in the garden, and it is hoped that this example of generosity will be followed by other generous patrons of the Garden.



Rosa Fortuneana.



The Jubilee Celebrations.



A GREAT SUCCESS.

The continental in celebration of the Jubilee of the Botanic Garden, held on Saturday evening, proved a great success, and amply justified the experiment of admitting the citizens to the grounds during the hours after sunset. When the proposal was first made for the innovation of a moonlight assembly in the grounds, the scheme was characterised as impracticable and full of danger to the floral collection gathered and maintained at large expense and trouble during half a century. This particular form of celebration, however, was at length decided upon, and the Director of the Garden (Mr. M. Holtze, Ph.D., F.L.S.) felt such confidence in the public protecting their own reserves that he decided not to ask for extra police assistance. He expressed the conviction that the garden staff alone would be able to keep order, however many citizens responded to the invitation to attend the continental.

Dr. Holtze and his staff went to considerable trouble to make the concert a success, and they were aided by glorious weather. The moon poured its soft, silver radiance over the scene, giving to the Gardens a mystic, sylvan enchantment, so that, with a little imagination, a spectator might conceive himself at one time in the trim parterres of some famous Elizabethan garden, and at another in the dappled glade of a romantic forest.

The evening was light enough to enable the promenaders to see their way with ease, and the privilege of wandering through the spacious pleasure grounds

and inhaling the sweet scents of the flowers, was appreciated to the full. There is no more charming spot in the city for a promenade concert than the Botanic Gardens, and if the Governors see their way to repeat the experiment of Saturday night their determination will certainly be popular.

It could hardly have been predicted that the number of visitors would be so great as actually proved the case. The evening was cool, with a light breeze, and from the moment the gates were thrown open, soon after 7.30, a continuous stream of men, women, and children poured down the main path, which till 9 o'clock was densely packed with a moving throng, chiefly travelling from the North-terrace entrance in the direction of the Botanic Park. The United Labor Band, stationed on one of the lawns east of the central fountain, attracted a large concourse, and the Locomotive Band occupied a position in the tennis courts, the fence of which kept the crowd at a distance, and enabled a much greater number to see the musicians.

The Locomotive Band, under the conductorship of Mr. W. J. Thorne, gave the following programme in good style :—March, "Challenge" (Calvert); overture, "Eyes on You" (De Witt); waltz, "Dreams of Past" (Leathire); intermezzo, "Marjorie" (Hall); march, "Half-and-Half" (Morrison); selection, "Saturday Night" (DeWitt); dance, "Southern Belle" (Eugene); waltz, "Senta" (Raymond); selection, "Messenger Boy" (J. Caryl); march, "Giralda" (Chambers). Mr. A. Sexton conducted the Labor Party Band, which gave the following selections admirably :—March,



A Peep at the Conservatories.

"Glenwood" (Hall); selection, "Trafalgar" (Round), "A Night in Switzerland" (Ord Hume); waltz, "Fairest of the Fair" (Round); selection, "Gems of Irish Melodies" (Ord Hume); polka, cornet solo, "Triplets" (Round); waltz, "Irene" (Raymond); march, "Platinus" (Hall).

Conservatories Illuminated.

Besides the above attractions, all the hothouses and greenhouses and the Victoria Regia House were illuminated with numbers of Vauxhall lamps set among the plants. The Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Azaleas, and Rhododendrons made a splendid show in the greenhouses, and with the Orchids, Pitcher plants, Anthuriums, and rich Begonias in the hothouses, the elegant and delicate ferns in their special department, and the tropical plants, were greatly admired by thousands of visitors. Even the palm house, with its giant and rare treasures, was thrown open for inspection. The Japanese lanterns hung about it gave a weird appearance to the jungle of great stems and the dark recesses shaded by immense leaves and fronds; but a pretty effect was produced in the grotto at the west end through the use of small lamps partly hidden among the ferns and behind the stones. The estimates of the number who entered the garden varied from 25,000 to 40,000, but the probability is that the larger figure was not far above the mark. The utmost decorum was observed everywhere.

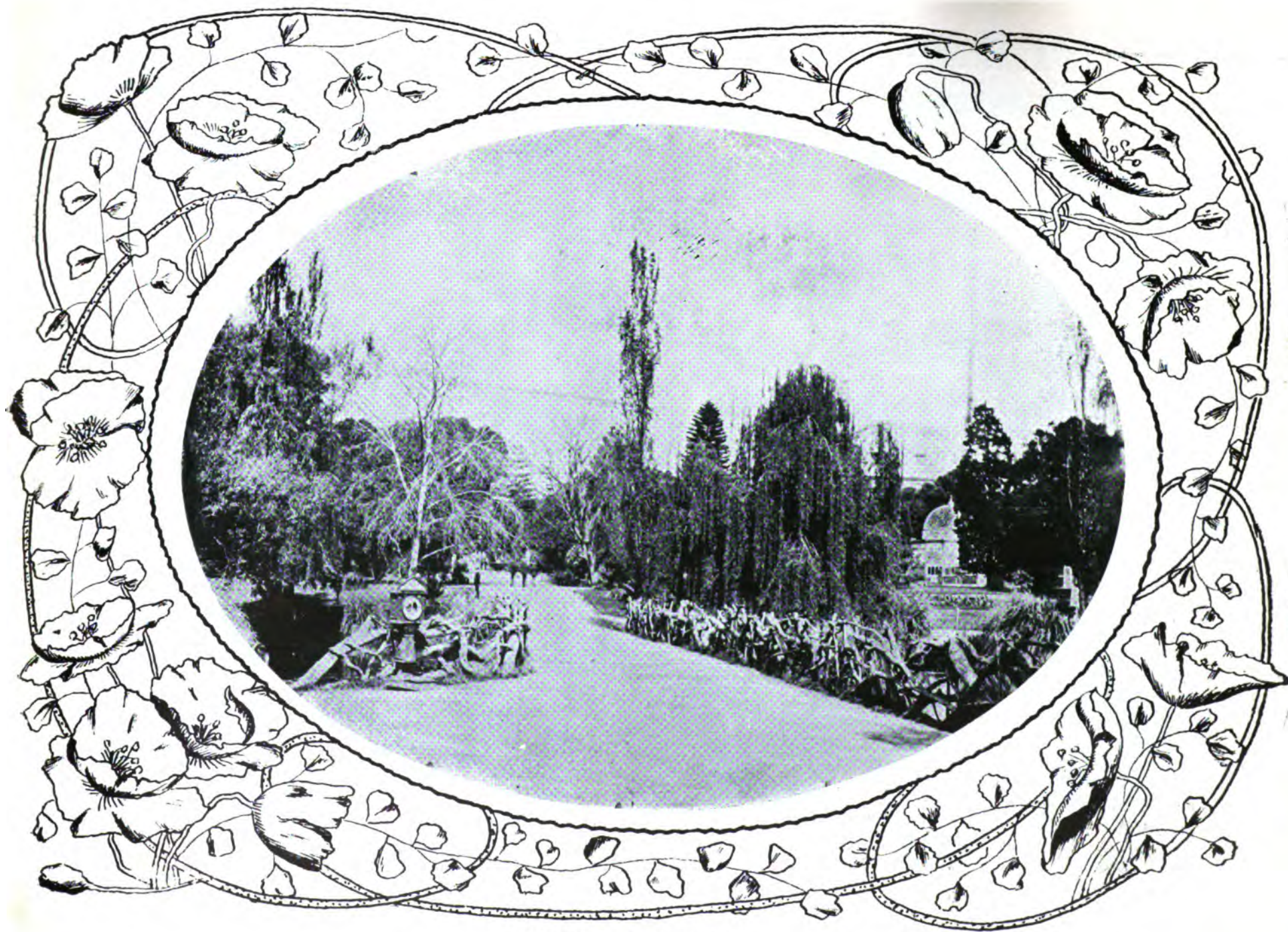
The Simpson Kiosk and Lawns.

The tea kiosk presented to the gardens by Mr. A. M. Simpson was nicely decorated and illuminated with acetylene lamps. The lawns presented a lively picture, for everywhere they were dotted with hundreds of groups of people, and the riches of the rosery, so far as they could be observed in the moonlight, were abundantly appreciated. It was quite evident that the large crowds enjoyed the opportunity of patrolling their own garden in such favorable circumstances.

Probably never for many years have there been so few people patrolling Rundle-street on Saturday evening, and there can be no doubt that the effect of the diversion into the fresher air and natural scenery of the garden was a distinct benefit.

In connection with the celebrations Dr. Holtze entertained several official visitors and private friends at his residence during the evening. Among those present were the Premier (Hon. T. Price), the Treasurer (Hon. A. H. Peake), the Chairman of the Board (Mr. T. H. Brooker), and Messrs. Mitchell and Ponder, M's.P., members of the Board.

The Premier, in proposing the Health of the Chairman of the Board, said the Governors of the gardens had shown their confidence in the people by throwing open the gardens for the concert that evening. Seeing the gardens belonged to the people, it was a pity that they were not always open in the evening. The children had been so trained in the public schools that they had come to recognise that it was their duty to protect the property they had inherited in the gardens. (Cheers.) He was glad the Board, with the Director supporting them, had celebrated the jubilee of the gardens by giving a free concert, and not merely by inviting a few select people. The garden was the result of the labors of three excellent men in the late Mr. G. W. Francis, Dr. Schomburgk, and the present Director (Dr. Holtze). He congratulated the Board of Management on the success of the jubilee continental. The idea of opening the ground for the function in the evening was far preferable to an afternoon celebration, which would have excluded many who had been able to be present. It was a people's movement, and the people should be proud that they possessed the best garden in the southern hemisphere. The Board was fortunate in having secured in Dr. Holtze a Director who was practically the backbone of the institution. (Cheers.) It would be a good idea



Main Walk, Rustic Bridge.

to open the gardens in the evening once a month. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with musical honors.

Mr. Brooker, in reply, said he was glad the Government had conceded the Board's request for a larger grant, so that the gardens might be improved. Throwing the gardens open at night was an experiment, but the Board was encouraged to make it, because the public had thoroughly justified the confidence placed in them by the Board when they threw the lawns open and removed other restrictions. The only trouble had been the litter that was strewn about by children on holidays, but this was not serious, and if some instructions were given on the subject in the public schools he thought the practice would be discontinued. (Cheers.) The Board wished to acknowledge the splendid services of the Director (Dr. Holtze), who had worthily followed in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors, Mr. Francis and Dr. Schomburgk. The question of opening the gardens once a month during the summer evenings would be considered by the Board later on.

Mr. Brooker having responded, the Treasurer (Hon. A. H. Peake) proposed the health of the Director (Dr. Holtze). The State had much reason to be thankful to those responsible for the laying out of the gardens. The good work done by Mr. Francis and Dr. Schomburgk had been continued by Dr. Holtze, who had brought the gardens to a high state of excellence. The Adelaide gardens were recognised as the best in Australia. (Cheers.) Dr. Holtze had not only the esteem but the admiration and affection of all who were brought into contact with him, and he proposed his health and hoped he would long remain in their midst to direct operations at the Gardens.

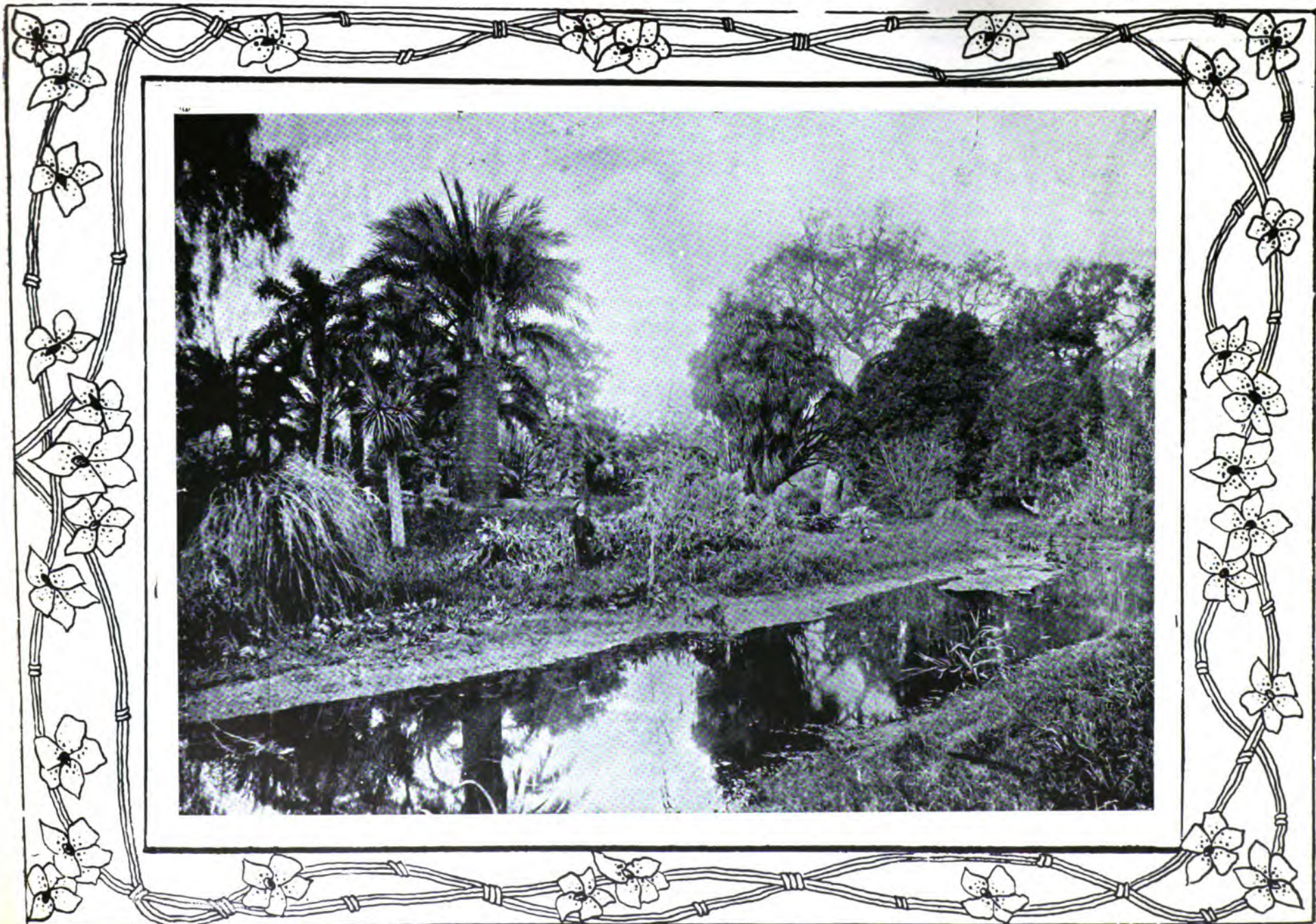
The toast was drunk with musical honors.

Dr. Holtze, in responding, said when he first took office he suggested that the regulations against smoking and going on the grass should be abolished. His Board thought him a democrat of the deepest dye, and one member objected that the place would be set on fire, to which he replied—"If I let the place get in such a state as that the sooner it is burned down, and I with it, the better." (Laughter.) However, on the initiative of Sir Henry Ayers, he was allowed to keep the regulations in question in abeyance. The result was that the gardens became frequented by some undesirable people, whereupon he said, "I think we shall have to enforce those rules again." But Sir Henry Ayers said, "No, I have seen lots of people who have to work at night time, newspaper men and others, who come here for a quiet rest in the afternoon, and it would be a pity to take away the privilege of lying down and having a smoke. You have shown you can cope with the larrikins, and you must do it." Accordingly, the public retained the privilege that had been granted them, and as for the larrikins, though they were a bit exuberant sometimes, they were as good as gold if handled properly. (Cheers.) He agreed that the best way to protect the gardens was to instruct the children in the schools to respect the public property.

Mr. Mitchell, M.P., thought it would be a good idea to throw the gardens open to the public on those nights when the moon was full during the summer.

Mr. W. D. Ponder, M.P., mentioned that in America and European cities it was a common thing to throw the public gardens open to the public at night, and he hoped the practice would become common in Australia.

Vide "Advertiser" and "Register" reports of proceedings.



Creek at rear of Gardens Showing good specimens of *Jubaea Spectabilis* and Cacti, &c.



Palm House.



Nymphaea Dentata.





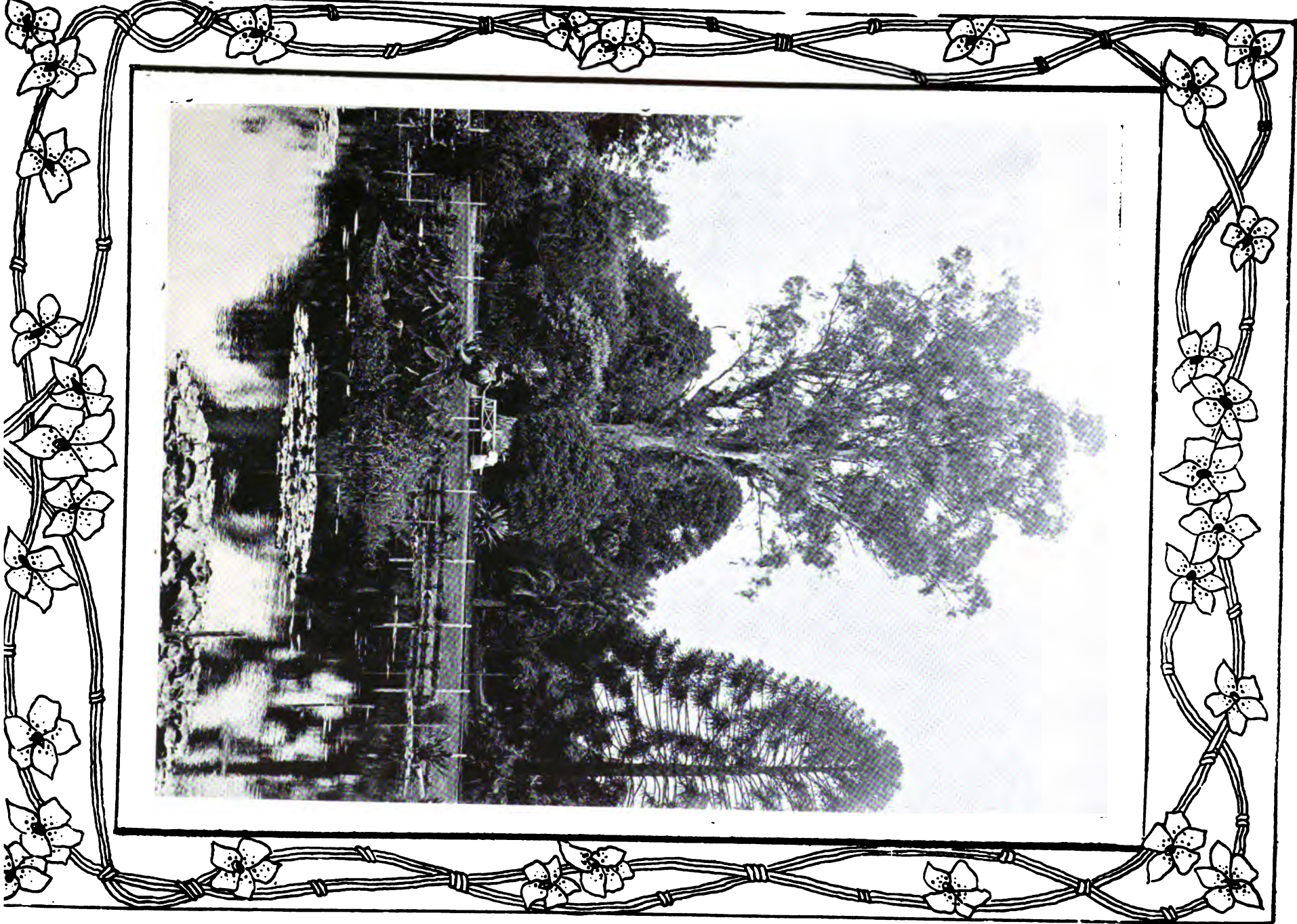
Ficus Rubiginosa.

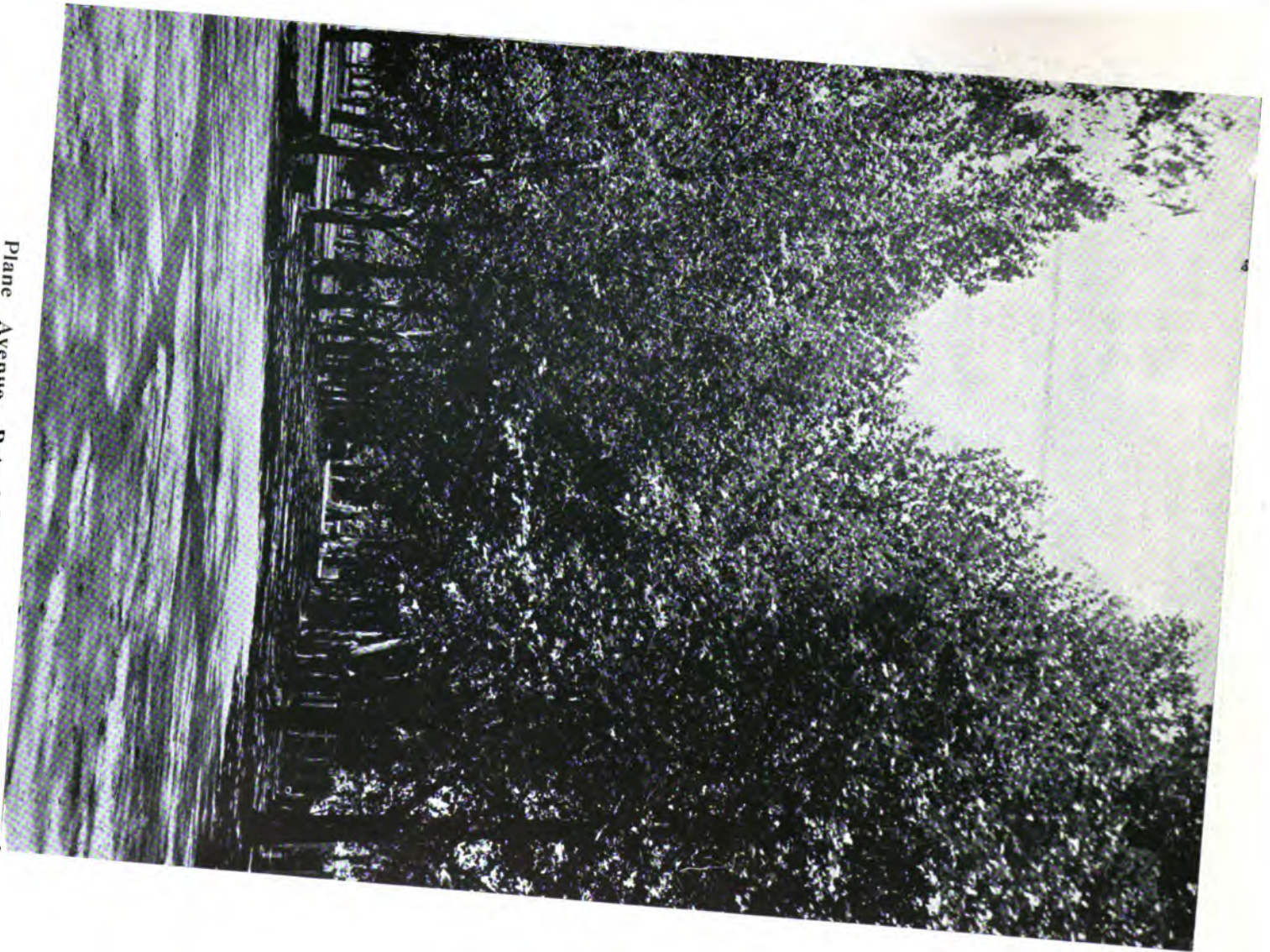


Museum of Economic Botany.

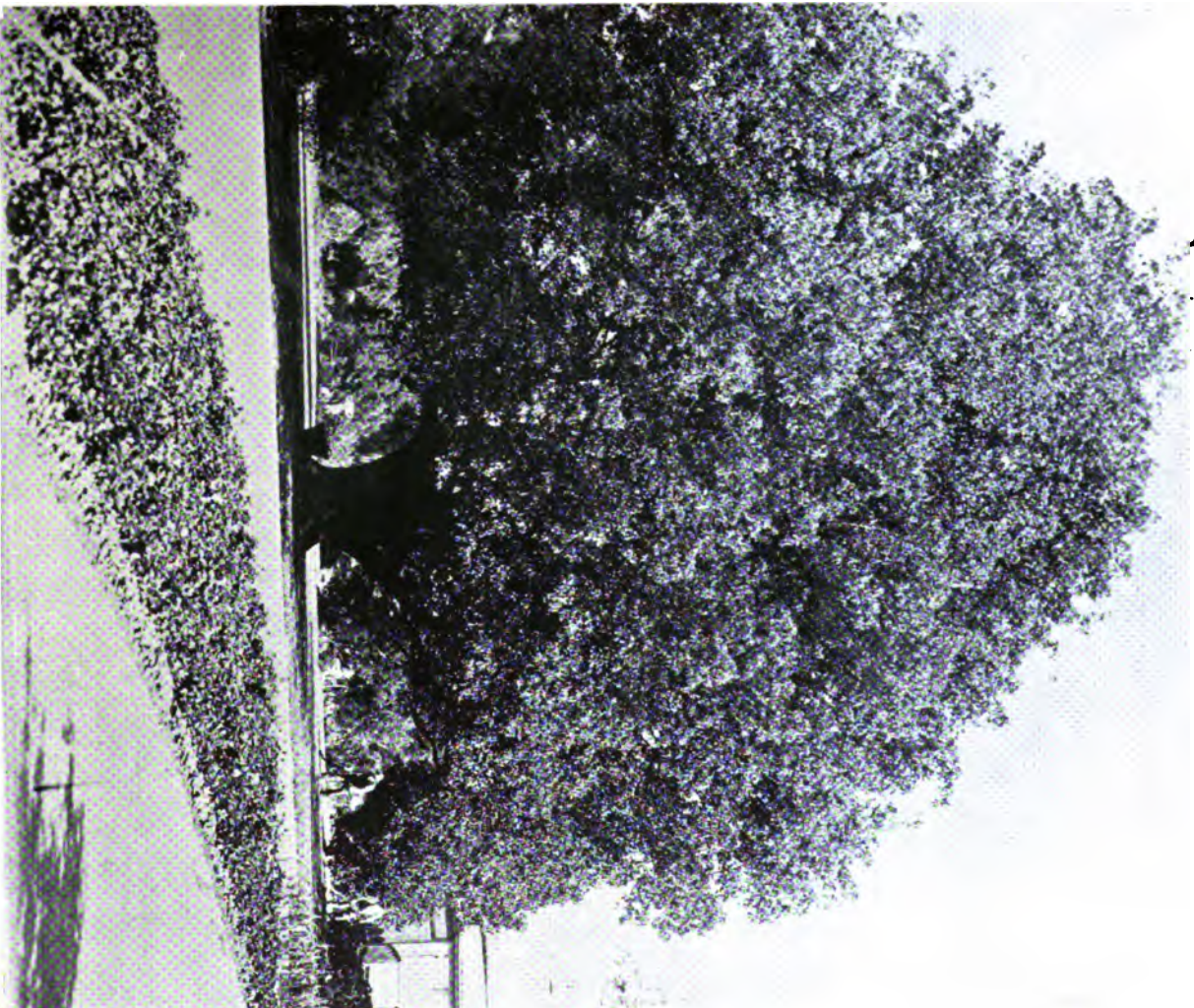


Fourcraea Lindeni.





Plane Avenue, Botanic Park.



A Splendid Specimen of *Campphora Officinarium*.



